

Amendments to the Drawings

In accordance with 37 CFR § 1.121(d)(1), attached hereto is one annotated sheet depicting changes made to drawing Figures 1 and 2. The attached Figures 1 and 2 have been amended as required by the examiner to add the lead lines and reference numbers associated with the boundary surface 15 and connecting point 16 features.

Also attached hereto is one replacement sheet of drawings, incorporating the changes made to Figures 1 and 2, which replaces the drawing figures originally submitted with the application.

Remarks

Reconsideration and allowance of this application, as amended, are respectfully requested.

The written description portion of the specification, claims 1-7, the abstract of the disclosure, and the drawings have been amended. New claims 8-10 have been added. Claims 1-10 are now pending in the application. Claims 1 and 8 are independent. The objections and rejections are respectfully submitted to be obviated in view of the amendments and remarks presented herein. No new matter has been introduced through the foregoing amendments.

The specification has been editorially amended for conformance with 37 CFR § 1.77(c), for consistency, and to correct any informalities. The abstract has been editorially amended for conformance with 37 CFR § 1.72(b).

As described above in the "Amendments to the Drawings" section, the drawing figures have been amended as required by the examiner with respect to the claimed boundary surface 15 and connecting point 16 features. And, the specification has been amended at the paragraph bridging pages 4/6 and 5/6 to reflect the aforementioned required drawing changes. However, the portion of the objection to the drawings that deals with the depiction of the piston stroke is respectfully traversed. As is evident from Figures 1 and 2, and as one skilled in the art would understand, the maximum stroke of the piston (4) in the pressurizing medium cylinder (2) is simply the distance that the piston travels in the

pressure chamber (3) as it moves from the position depicted in Figure 1 to that depicted in Figure 2 (and vice versa). Reconsideration of the aforementioned portion of the objection to the drawings is respectfully requested.

The claims have been amended to overcome each of the objections and rejections, and in general to more fully comply with U.S. practice. New claims 8-10 have been added to further define the scope of protection sought for Applicants' invention.

Entry of each of the amendments is respectfully requested.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) - Achelpohl and Swift

Claims 1-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,974,968 to Achelpohl et al. (hereinafter "Achelpohl") in view of U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2003/0145472 of Swift. The examiner acknowledges that "Achelpohl et al. do not disclose that the distance between the boundary surface and connecting point is smaller than the maximum of the stroke in the pressurizing medium cylinder and the inner diameter of the pressurizing medium cylinder is larger than the outer diameter of the mandrel-mounting element" (Office Action page 5).

The rejection of claims 1-7 under § 103(a) based on Achelpohl and Swift is respectfully traversed. The combined

disclosures of Achelpohl and Swift would not have rendered obvious Applicants' claimed invention.

First, the combined disclosures of Achelpohl and Swift do not teach each feature of Applicants' claimed invention. Achelpohl discloses a rotary printing machine in which the free ends of its engraved rollers - the journals 5, 6 - can be fixed by receiving heads 27 which 27 can be slit in the axial direction. The receiving heads 27 are located inside the bear guides 26 (column 2, lines 60-67). The engraved rollers can be exchanged by unfixing the journals 5, 6 from the receiving heads and leading the journals 5, 6 through window-like breakthroughs.

As indicated above, the examiner acknowledges that at least one feature of Applicants' claim 1 - that the distance between the boundary surface and the connecting point is smaller than the maximum stroke of the piston 4 in the pressurizing medium cylinder 2 - is not disclosed by Achelpohl. Then, to rectify the deficiency of Achelpohl, the examiner asserts that "Swift discloses in Fig. 9A a shoe and bracket assembly, where the displacement between the shoe (88) with an adjustment slot (100) and the bracket 96 is adjusted by their connecting screw (104)" (Office Action page 5).

Applicants respectfully submit that the examiner's reliance upon Swift to rectify the deficiency of Achelpohl is misplaced. Swift is directed to a "Reciprocating Saw with Flush Cutting Capability." Regardless of what Swift may disclose with

regard to a changing device for saw cutting blades, the disclosure of Swift does not rectify any of the above-described deficiencies of Achelpohl. The examiner relies upon Swift's shoe and bracket assembly shown in Figure 9A. Swift discloses that "FIG. 9A is an enlarged view of the shoe and bracket assembly for the alternate embodiment of the present saw taken along line 18-18 of FIG. 7A" (paragraph [0032]). Swift discloses that "FIG. 7A is an orthogonal view of the left side of the shoe and bracket assembly of the alternate embodiment of the present saw" (paragraph [0030]). Swift's Figure 7A relates to Figure 6A. In describing Figure 6A, Swift teaches that

FIG. 6A shows the new "sliding shoe" 88 detached from the shoe mounting bracket 96. The end of the bracket 96 is flat and parallel to the inside of the face of the shoe 88, so that it can move up or down in the slot 90 when coupled with it using a shouldered stud 94 that will be secured by riveting it into the stud mounting holes 92, which are on each side of the bracket 96. FIG. 7A shows the assembled shoe and bracket assembly 106. The arrow references are to FIGS. 8A and 9A.

That, however, is not Applicants' claimed piston boundary surface - to - connecting point distance feature. And, even if one were to make the examiner's asserted modification in which "the bracket (96) is replaced by piston and the shoe (88) is replaced by the mandrel-mounting element," the result would not be Applicants' claimed unit. Swift does not even hint at any distance relationship between (i) a surface of the bracket (96) (i.e., Swift's "piston" as asserted by the examiner) and a connecting

point between the bracket (96) and the shoe (88), and (ii) the distance that the bracket (96) (i.e., Swift's "piston") would travel.

Furthermore, as even the examiner acknowledges, Achelpohl *also does not disclose* "that . . . the inner diameter of the pressurizing medium cylinder is larger than the outer diameter of the mandrel-mounting element." Thus, the combined disclosures of Achelpohl and Swift do not teach all of Applicants' claim features.

Finally, there is simply no teaching in either Achelpohl or Swift that would have led one to select the references and combine them, let alone in a way that would produce Applicants' claimed invention. A person having ordinary skill in the art - here, an engineer for a rotary printing machine - would never look to Swift to satisfy the deficiency of Achelpohl, much less to arrive at Applicants' claimed mandrel-locking unit. The technical fields of Achelpohl (a printing machine) and Swift (a reciprocating saw) are simply too different from one another.

Therefore, the combined disclosures of Achelpohl and Swift would not have rendered obvious the invention defined by instant claim 1. Claims 2-7 are allowable because they depend from claim 1, and for other reasons.

New claims 8-10 have been added to further define the scope of protection sought for Applicants' invention. New claims 8-10 are also allowable. Since independent claim 8 includes at least the features discussed above with respect to the rejection



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based on Achelpohl and Swift, the combination of references would not have rendered obvious the unit defined by claim 8. Claims 9 and 10 are allowable because they depend from claim 8, and for other reasons.

In view of the foregoing, this application is now in condition for allowance. If the examiner believes that an interview might expedite prosecution, the examiner is invited to contact the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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Fig. 1

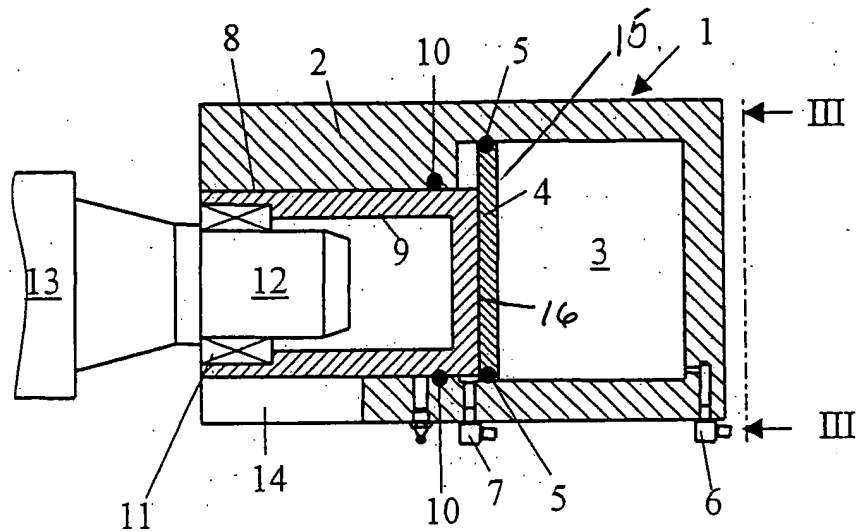


Fig. 2

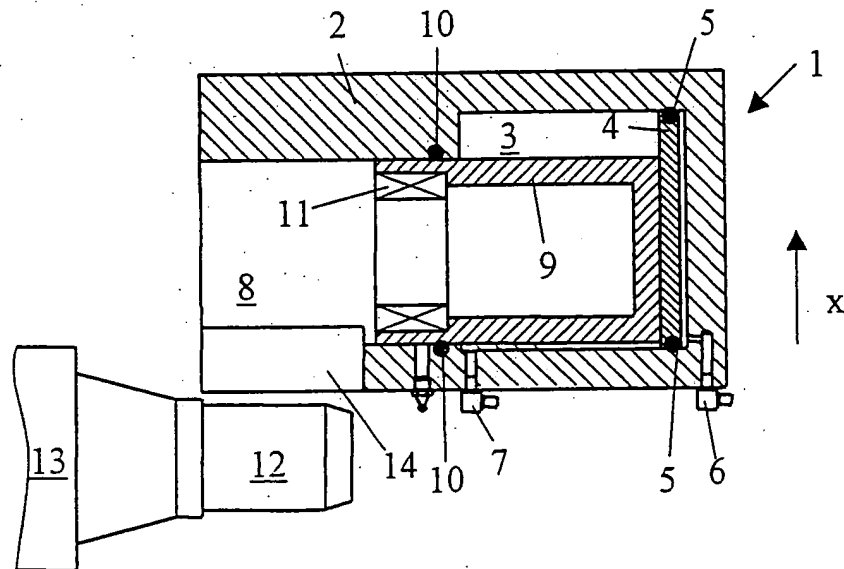


Fig. 3

